RUSSIAN FORCE SUBBOUNDED.

According to unofficial advices, not yet confirmed, the Russian force which was striking at the Japanese right (Gen. Kuroki's army) near Pensihushas probably been enveloped

A despatch from the headquarters of Gen. Oku, commanding the Japanese left, dated Oct. 11, said that during Tuesday night the Japanese forces occupied hills held by the Russians on the right and centre, the Russians retreating for a distance of three miles.

The Japanese infantry advanced to within 1,500 yards of the Russian lines at noon and defeated a fierce counter attack, almost annihilating the assailants, who made three desper te charges. The Russian artillery was not silenced, however, despite fierce shelling all day.

## K ROPATKIN REENFORCED.

It is affirmed in Tokio that Gen. Kuropatkin has been strongly reenforced, but is not believed that the Japanese are ready as yet to again assume the offensive. It is stated that there are still five or six divisions of Russian reserves at Shahopao, midway between Yentai and Mukden.

The newspapers congratulate the Japanese army upon the result of the Russians taking the offensive, and condole with those European papers which eulogized Gen. Kuropatkin's prearranged retreat. All the papers here characterize the Russian movement as unstrategical and declare that it was political, having been inspired from St. Petersburg. The Japanese did not expect the opportunity to fight a decisive battle before the settling in of winter.

#### STILL FIGHTING ON THURSDAY St. Petersburg, Oct. 13 .- A report from

Gen. Kuropatkin, dated to-day, says:

"The Manchurian army was engaged in fierce fighting last night and throughout to-day. The Japanese concentrated great forces against our centre and right wing. We carried on the fight on the advanced positions, and it became necessary to support the advanced troops from the main position. Our right held its advanced position until nightfull, when it retired in secondance with my order, to the main position. The troops in the centre were forced to retire to the main position at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

### PIGHTING WAS VERY SEVERE.

"According to the reports received, and from my own observation, the fighting was very desperate We repulsed many Japanese attacks and took the offensive ourselves. The heroic defence of one of the advanced positions by the Tomsk regiment especially deserves mention. During the night our right recaptured at the point of the bayonet a village that had been lost the previous evening.

"On the left severe fighting for the possession of the pass has continued. Troops scaled the almost inaccessible rocks and have held their ground there for two days. They are gradually approaching the enemy. I have not yet received a report of the In such conditions the losses must have been considerable. I have ordered the positions we occupy to be stubbornly defended to-morrow.

## LOSSES PLACED AT .20,000.

ROME, Oct. 13 .- A despatchito the Agencia Libera from Tokio says that the Japanese artillery decided the issue of the fighting at Yentai. The guns, formed into groups of 100 each, did immense damage.

The aggregate of the two combatante losses in Wednesday's fighting is estimated at 20,000. The Russians fought desperately. but were compelled to retreat in disorder with great loss, in the face of the Japanese enveloping movements.

#### PORT ARTHUR IN FLAMES? Toklo Hears That the City'ls Aftre-Troops Said to Be Surrendering.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUR.
TOKIO, Oct., 13.—A despatch from Yingkow says that a large part of Port Arthur has been burned as the result of the Japanese bombardment. It is also announced that a portion of the garrison has surrendered. BERLIN, Oct. 13.- A despatch from Tokio to the Lokal Anzeiger, dated 11 A. M. to-day, Tokio time, says:

"After an incessant bombardment last ing three days the greater part of Port Arthur is in flames. Many of the Russian troops are hoisting the white flag and surrender-

#### STOESSEL TELLS OF ATTACKS. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13 .- Under date of

Oct. 5, Gen. Stoessel, commanding at Port Arthur, reports as follows:

"The Japanese, having increased the number of guns against our north front, began on the night of Oct. 1 to approach the northeastern section of the fortress by deep access ways, but were stopped by volleys from Col. Gandaurin's detach-

"The Japanese then directed their attack against the extreme right flank, assailing Signal Hill, which is quite close to the sea. from Siakushan, and, having repulsed our sharpshooters, occupied it. In the morning the hill was shelled by artillery of the fortress, after which three Russian companies

The enemy is extensively using explosive substances enclosed in boxes provided with Bickford fuses, which they throw like hand grenades, Our garrison is successfully employing similar means. Our indefatigable here, Gen. Kendratenke, is continually inventing fresh means for striking the enemy, The troops continue to show themselves heroic. The wounded return to In a despatch dated Oct. 7 Gen. Stoessel

"The Japanese have organized fresh batteries to bombard the interior fortress. One of them is composed of 11-inch mertars. The bembardment grews more violent every day. The enemy has been reenforced with several battalions. The weather is cold. The spirit of the treops is excellent. All,

local shippers to take cargoes to Port Arthur, where it is admitted that supplies, especiall coal, are alarmingly reduced.

A German vessel salled yesterday with a cargo of coal. She declared that she was bound for San Francisco, but her actual destination is Port Arthur.

Chinese were taken as substitutes for the European crew. Many of the latter deserted when they learned the steamer's destination. It is reported that the Russians paid 60 marks a ton for the coal besides depositing in a local bank the value of the vessel and a bonus of 25 per cent. The captain receives a special bonus of 5,000 marks.

For Port Arthur Under German Flag.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
TOBIO, Oct. 13.—The bulk of the cargo of he steamship Fuping, which was seized last Wednesday while trying to run the blockade of Port Arthur, consisted of ammunition for the garrison. She was flying the German flag.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS HAPPY. Elated Over the Rink Demonstration

-Mr. Woodruff on Apathy. The Republican chieftains in Brooklyn from Timothy L. Woodruff down, who collected at the Joralemon street headquarters yesterday were jubilant over the vast dimensions and the great enthusiasm at the rink demonstration on the previous night. For the first time during the campaign there was a confident air about headquarters and Chairman Jacob Brenner and Secretary John E. Smith, as well as some of the other managers, even hazarded the suggestion that the State ticket might be pulled through by the big plurality expected in the State for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. All that Mr. Woodruff, however, had to say on the remarkable propo-

"I find that the situation is improving very much for the State ticket. The State ticket will run behind the national ticket, as it always does in Presidential campaigns. I believe that the chances for the State ticket are improving and that we shall be able to show very fine results on election

day."
On the Presidential outlook Mr. Wood-

ruff had this to say:

"There has been apathy, but it is the apathy of confidence. Everybody knows that Roosevelt is going to be elected and it's hard to maintain sustained interest in a proposition already decided. Take the hetting alone. I heard to-day of a it's hard to maintain sustained interest in a proposition already decided. Take the betting alone. I heard to-day of a man who was willing to put up \$50,000 to \$20,000 on Roosevelt, but there were no takers. At no time that I can recall were such odds offered on any candidate for President, not even when the party was facing certain defeat under Bryan."

Mr. Woodruff expects that the mass meeting at the rink which has been arranged for next Wednesday night will be the biggest witnessed in Brooklyn during the campaign. The speakers are to be Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, President Roosevelt's running mate; Secretary of

Roosevelt's running mate: Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw and J. L. Griffiths of Indianapolis.

#### HIGGINS VOTED FOR LUNACY LAW. Which the Charities Opposed and Which Provides for Doctored Reports.

Frank W. Higgins, Governor-Chairman Odell's candidate for Governor, said in his speech in Brooklyn on Wednesday night that the State charitable institutions and hospitals should be kept free from partisan influence in order to obtain the active interest of philanthropic citizens

The Democratic State committee issued yesterday a statement showing that Mr. Higgins, while in the Senate, voted for the Odell lunacy bill in opposition to the protest of all the charitable and benevolent organizations of the State. This bill removed from office the local boards of managers of the insane hospitals, although the boards were made up of persons who served with-out pay. These boards were superseded by a paid commission. The statement of the emocratic State committee added

by Governor-Chairman Odell under color of authority of his lunacy law.

To guard against any undescrible comments or disclosures reaching the outside world in the official reports, the Odell law, in Sub-division 9, Section 35, provides that the commission may prescribe the form of and the subjects to be embraced in such reports. Moreover the commission is empowered by the same section to compel the superintendents to make other reports at such times, in such manner and in such matters as the commission may direct.

This provision in the bill Mr. Higgins voted for, although at the time he knew he was coting to put in the hands of the Odell machine at Albany the power not only to prevent unfavorable comment from reaching the public and the relatives of the unfortunate inmates, but to absolutely dictate what the medical superintendents shall write. They are important as revealing the underlying object of the law to screen the inside operations of these great humanitarian institutions from public knowledge.

## A DEFENCE OF THE \$18,618.

Secretary of the Furnaceville Iron Co. Follows Justice Miller's Lines. William W. Webb, secretary of the Fur-

naceville Iron Company, issued a formal statem rday on the lines of Justice er's defence of the canal Nathan board and the Furnaceville Iron Company. The gist of his statement is that the reclassification allowing \$18,618 for excava-ting hard pan on contract No. 9 was made by the canal board of 1898, two years before Odell became Governor, that the money was paid upon the certification of the proper State officials at that time, that the

canal board of 1902 did not adopt a finding charging back this money against the Furnaceville Iron Company for improper classification of material, but left the matter open for the succeeding board.

Concerning E. H. Harriman's connection with the company Mr. Webb said:

with the company Mr. Webb said:

Mr. Harriman was the president of the company at that time, and his consent was naturally asked to the company's applying for canal contracts. To my own personal knowledge the business was entrusted entirely to the manager of the company, and Mr. Harriman knew but little about it.

Mr. Harriman knew out little about it.

Mr. Webb told the reporters that Mr. Farriman was no longer president of the mpany, having resigned the office "nearly two years ago." He would not be more specific as to the date. He said that the company's adventure into public work had been most disastrous to it. Continuing. Mr Webb said: Our manager was personally interested a large extent, and the action of the State

to a large extent, and the action of the State in abrogating its solemn contracts, followed later by its virtual repudiation of its rock contract on No. 9 and by its refusal to return to us our deposits and the earnings concededly ours, was the cause of his long illness and hastened his death; and from the time the State abandoned its canal work it used every effort to deprive us of the moneys we had earned and the moneys we deposited when we submitted our bids.

## Robert H. Haskell Is Congressman Fitz-

gerald's Competitor. Robert H. Haskell, a young lawyer, has date for Congress in the Seventh district.
Brooklyn. He has an upbill fight before him, Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, his opponent, having a normal Democratic plurality of from 10,000 to 12,000 behind him, been nominated as the Republican candi-

The spirit of the treope is excellent. All, from the chief to the last soldier, are ever cager to fight the enemy."

NEED COAL AT PORT ARTHUR.

Other Supplies Also Shert—High Pay for Blockade Runners.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sus.

Kiaochae, Oct. 18.—A Russian officer here has been effering enormous prices to induce the chartreus, the label and bottle formerly will hencefort be known only as Liqueur Peres Chartreuse, in France, by the same order of monks, who have securely guarded for centuries the secret of its manufacture. The name Chartreuse, the label and bottle formerly used, have been abandoned. The genuine liqueur Will henceforth be known only as Liqueur Peres Chartreuse.

# Electric Trucks

Twice the work of horses cost.

Wagons end for Catalogue. THE RAINIER CO. Sole Agents for VEHICLE EQUIPMENT CO., Largest Electric Vehicle Builders in the World,

Broadway and 50th Street. WIGWAM CHEERS HARRISON

HERRICK AS ANOTHER TILDEN TO CANAL BOODLERS.

President Littleton Presents Himself Beside Senator Grady as a Living Pieture of Harmony-Fourteenth Street Full of Music and Limelight.

Tammany had one of its old fashioned mass meetings last night. Even if the crowds outside were not big enough to stop the Fourteenth street cars from running, as has happened in some years, it was a gathering which went to prove the promise made by Charles F. Murphy that lammany can be relied upon to do its duty working for the election of the Democratic tickets. It was a genuine Tammany demonstration with fireworks, bands and limelights at the stands around which gathered the people who were unable to get into the hall and finally the packed mass in the hall itself.

It was Charles F. Murphy's idea to have he meeting more of a home celebration than one which should be dominated by some national character. To that end the speakers were all local men. Only one man among the speakers might with any justification have been looked upon as a tranger. That was Borough President Martin W. Littleton of Brooklyn. While Mr. Littleton was never a very pronounced supporter of Senator McCarren in the feud between the Brooklyn leader and Mr. Murphy, yet in the early part of the fight it was generally understood that he was in sympathy with Mr. McCarren.

SPEECH OF FRANCIS BURTON MARRISON. SPEECH OF FRANCIS BURTON MARRISON. I have been campaigning in the bepublican counties up State and now I know what it is to be home again. (Applause and cheers.) For some years I have looked forward with pride to the time when I should first speat in this historic hall. I feel that I have a right to be here, for some thirty-one years ago I made not entrance into political and mundane life justfour or fivestreets away, at Eighteenth street and Third avenue. With just a little stretch of the imagination I might state that I was born in the Cas House district. Applause. And, more than that, Mr. Chairman, I feel a particular pride in speaking from this platform, for it was here some years ago that my father presided as chairman of the general committee of Tammany Hall. (Applause.)

of the general committee of Tammany Hall. Applause. In my tour of the State so far I have found everywhere a sentiment of the greatest good will and affection towards Tammany Hall. Applause and cries of "Good!" This arises not only from the fact that this is the place under the present leadership where the highest control of the highest control o not only from the fact that this is the place under the present leadership where the big majorities come from, but also arises from the fact that every Democrat in the State everywhere is proud of the magnificient administration of George B. McClellan. [Ap-Plause and cheers. Everywhere that I have been I have seen

signs of a great moral awakening. I eve the people of this State, fired with rivic righteousness, are going to arise and oring back a Democratic administration. Applause, I believe they are wearied with the burden of the tiovernment that rest upon is: I believe they are wearied of this centralization of power, in nation and State. Mr. Harrison told of Odell's clutch at the

asylums and penal institutions of the State

asylums and penal institutions of the State and said:

Now, Mr. Chairman, the Governor of this State has taken these institutions into his grasp under a false pretence of economy; but really for the purpose of building up a partisan political machine. Oh, my friends, what a shame it is—what a shame it is. Why, if it were just an ordinary battle of politics where men stand up and give blows and men stand up and receive them, we might then have no criticism. But when the Governor of this State takes the welfare and the salvation and the care of those poor unfortunates, imbiciles and delinquents into his relentless grasp for political purposes I say every citizen of this State should blush for shame. [Applause.]

In the process of centralizing the power we must not forget that they also have an opportunity of centralizing the emoluments. I am going to read you an indictmentit is not long. It is not the effusion of some mere campaign spellbinder speaking for public purposes. This is an excerpt from the public platform our party recently adopted at Saratoga. Listen to it. It is speaking of the Governor of this State:

"He has surrounded himself by high officials and advisers under whose malign influence the party revenues of the State are largely diverted to private profit. Instead of being opposed to extravagance and waste, the administration has become the actual promoter of adroit schemes to loot the public treasury under the guise of law."

Mr. Littleton then went on to speak for ever an bour on the tariff and money questing the promoter question and the state of the state are larged on the public party recently and power of the state and promoter of adroit schemes to loot the public present pour on the tariff and money questice.

Mr. Littleton then went on to speak for over an hour on the tariff and money questions. The subjects did not appear to appeal very strongly to his hearers. When he first began to speak they were anxious to applaud Mr. Littleton at every opportunity, but when it came to proving that the Republican party were at heart and even by declaration bimetallists, and to showing that steel rails could be bought cheaper in England than in this country because of the tariff, the Tammany audience listened ratiently but silently.

listened patiently but silently. What they wanted was ginger and they got it from Senator Grady. "Silver Tongued Tom," as they always like to call him, started in to speak next. Mr. Grady wore evening clothes. He apologized for it. "I don't want you to think that I am flirting with swallowtails, but I am due to-night to join in a jubilee with my schoolmates of forty years ago, and as we all come from the Fourth and Seventh wards we have to be particular about our dress." Senator Grady sent his audience wild when he declared that it would be preferable to live under the Government of the Czar than under the Government of a President who sought to combine in himself the powers and functions not only of the Executive, but of the Legislature and Judiciary. GINGER FROM GRADY.

the Executive, but of the Legislature and Judiciary.

There were two outside stands for the overflow meetings. Police Inspector William McLaughlin was there with Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second street station, ten sergeants, twenty roundsmen and 250 patrolmen. There was nothing for the policemen on the street to do but to move about and keep warm. A fair sized crowd gathered in front of each open-air platform to listen to the speakers. Commissioner Levy presided at the west stand and introduced as the first speaker William H. Jackson, former Supreme Court Justice of Ohio. George Gordon Battle began the speechmaking on the other platform. Some of the other outdoor speakers were Congressman William Sulzer, Henry W. Herbert, Royal H. Weller, Ellis E. Hall and John McCall.

Jersey Assembly Nomination Goes Begging EAST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 13.-John W. Lane of East Orange has consented to run for member of the State Assembly on the Democratic ticket in place of Horace N.
Bradley, who has notified County Chairman
Elvin W. Crane that he cannot accept the
nomination. It is the third change in the
Assembly list since the convention.

## New Stonecutters' Union

It was reported at the Building Trades Club yesterday that the Employing Stonesetters' Association, having decided not to recognize the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union, has started in to form a new union of stonecutters under the arbitration agree-ment. A number of stonecutters were em-ployed individually yesterday on signing the arbitration agreement and will join the new union, which will be the

# GREAT CROWDS GREET BRYAN.

HIS INDIANA TRIP A SERIES OF OVATIONS.

People Outpouring to Hear Him Talk -Attends an Immense Barbeoue a Peru-Says He Is as Sincere for Parker as He Was for Himself in His Campaigns INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 13 .- The second day's

tour of W. J. Bryan in Indiana was a continuation of the ovations which he received in the State yesterday, large crowds being present at Noblesville, Tipton, Kokomo, Peru, Huntington and Fort Wayne, the latter being the night meeting. Along the railroads between these cities

large numbers of people assembled at the stations and cheered lustily as the train went by. Mr. Bryan appeared on the platform and bowed to the people, but did not attempt to speak. Nearly all the cities visited to-day are

strongly Republican, and the Democratic managers made special efforts to have the people hear the Nebraskan. The railroads all ran special trains, and persons were carried to the places of the meetings for a distance of fifty miles or more on every The Bryan special pulled out of this city

at 7:30 o'clock this morning, but as early as the hour was there were many Demo crats at the station to see the orator off. He was introduced to many who did not have a chance to get to him last night after the Tomlinson Hall meeting. The first stop was made at Noblesville.

where Mr. Bryan was escorted to the court house yard and spoke from a platform so situated that it could be surrounded by the people, 2,500 of whom were there to hear him. He addressed himself to the tariff and the trusts and repeated much that he had said the day before in his Rockville and Crawfordsville speeches.

There were 2,000 persons at Tipton when Bryan's train drew up and he passed to a stand in the court house yard. He deviated somewhat from his speech at Noblesville, and declared that there are things in the national platform that he does not like, but that, on the whole, it is preferable to the Republican platform and the Republican candidate.

At Kokomo the crowd was somewhat

smaller, but not less demonstrative, and he spoke for nearly an hour. The special train reached Peru a little after the noon hour and the speaking took place in the court house. Across the river was a barbeque feast, for which eleven beeves, fifty beque feast, for which eleven beeves, fifty sheep, nearly 200 turkeys and chickens galore had been killed, and on every street corner and in the middle of the squares were stands from which sandwiches were served. After the speaking Mr. Bryan and those who accompanied him on the train had places of honor at the feast, and in the afternoon the crowd was entertained

with speeches.

The fifth speech of the day was made with speeches.

The fifth speech of the day was made at Huntington, where there was another large crowd, but made up almost entirely of persons who had either preceded or followed the train from the barbecue at Peru. Mr. Bryan spoke only a short time and admitted that he was feeling somewhat dull on account of the hearty meal he had eaten, To-night he addressed a large crowd at Fort Wayne. This was designed to be the principal meeting for the Twelfth Congress district, and the steam railroads and interurbans had emptied tremendous crowds into the city during the afternoon. The into the city during the afternoon. The meeting was preceded by a parade of uni-formed clubs, and the spacious hall in which Bryan spoke was jammed to the doors, and

many could not get in at all.

The verdict of the party managers is that the speeches are doing much good. They say that Bryan has aroused the free silver element in the places where he has spoken, and that the opposition to Parker has been entirely overcome.

spoken, and that the opposition to Parker has been entirely overcome.

At Kokomo, Mr. Bryan said:

"The Republicans are spending money, circulating my speeches among you and spreading broadcast what they claim is my opinion of Judge Parker. I want to tell you now that I am as sincerely for the Democratic ticket as headed by Parker as I was for the ticket which was headed by myself. I am for Parker because Parker. iews on matters which are now paramount. Parker voted for me and supported the Democratic ticket, though he did not agree with my views on the financial question. Why should not I be for Parker when he and I agree on the Philippine question and on all the other great questions now to the front?

#### REPUBLICAN TURNOUT ORDERED. Fireworks, Song and Brass Bands Next Wednesday Night.

The Republican Club is making great preparations for the mass meeting to be eld at Madison Square Garden next Wednesday night. The club proposes to make this the greatest show meeting of the campaign in the State, and the Republican county committee has been called upon to help. All of the thirty-five Assembly district leaders have been instructed to turn out with as many men as possible that night and to mass late in the evening in the streets adjacent to the Garden. Each Assembly district is to be furnished with a band and fireworks, and in the Garden there are to be a chorus of forty voices and three

oands.
The Republican county leaders continued yesterday to be greatly annoyed because Governor-Chairman Odell and William Hal-pin, the Tammany Hall chairman of the pin, the lammany hall charman of the executive committee, have cut down the rate for canvassers on the four registry days from \$5 to \$3, making a difference of \$28,800, and the cry yesterday was:

"Who is to get the rake of?"

"Who are to put this \$28,800 to the good for themselves?"

LOCKPORT DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Democratic Convention Nominates Anti-Machine Man for Mayor.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 13 .- After a deadlock of forty-eight hours, the Democratic city convention nominated ex-Assembly-man Lewis P. Gordon for Mayor. The nine delegates controlled by State Committeeman Patten stood for the renominamitteeman Fatten stood for the renomina-tion of Mayor William H. Baker, and the nine anti-machine delegates, controlled by ex-Alderman Charles F. Foley, voted steadily for Gordon. One of the Batten delegates broke away, voting for Gordon. Foley is himself running for the Assembly. Batten's followers say that Gordon was nominated in the interests of harmony. The antis are delighted at this recognition forced from the machine, and both sides say that the outcome will help the Demo-cratic State and national tickets.

### WATCH FOR NEGRO COLONIZERS. Tammany Calls On the United Colored Democracy to Busy Itself.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall, was directed last night by Leader Charles F. Murphy to send this letter to William H. Dickerson, the head of the United Colored Democracy:

United Colored Democracy:

I am directed by Mr. Murphy to advise you that reliable information has reached him of an organized attempt by the Republicans to colonize the districts in which our colored citizens reside by bringing in a band of colored men from the Southern States who have no legal right to vote here. He suggests that you give this matter your earnest attention and direct your election district captains to make a house to house canvass of their respective districts to prepare lists of all suspicious names and forward them to Tammany Hall.

## Assembly Nominations.

First Oneids district—Thomas A. Morti-mer, Democrat, renominated. Warren county—J. Edward Singleton of Glens Falls, Democrat.

all the hair restorers in the market? Have you rubbed, scratched and soaked your head in the endeavor to make your hair grow? WHAT'S THE USE? One of my standard Toupees will be the only hair you can ever have that will not worry you. You will forget its presence and no one will guess it. Let us show you how easy it is.

A. Simonson. 933 BROADWAY, 21st-22d Streets.

# TAFT RIDDLES PARKER LETTER

Continued from First Page.

usurp the functions of the Executive is very much greater. All this noise concerning the Executive usurpation is a hobgoblin of the Democracy: it is a subject useful only before election, and one which plays no part in the PENSION ORDER BASED ON PRECEDENT

PENSION ORDER BASED ON PRECEDENT.

I should like to go on, but I have no right to occupy your time in discussing the only mouse that was born of this parturition about unconstitutionalism, and that was Pension Order No. 78. Truly the Democracy were in a very bad way, because the only act—and I challenge the mention of any other specification of unconstitutionalism—was one which followed the order of Grover Cleveland, made fourteen years ago, and of William Mc-Kinley [applause], made seven years ago, and acquiesced in ever since to such a point that Judge Parker has to say that it does not make any difference whether Grover Cleveland made such an order, it is unconstitutional anyway.

Well then Judge Parker says he is going to

land made such an order, it is unconstitutiona anyway.

Well, then, Judge Parker says he is going to revoke that order—if he can. There is always a qualification in everything that he is going to do (laughter)—if he can. And the he is going to advise the Southern Democracy of Congress i bound to be in the majority—he is going to advise the Southern Democracy to pass service pension bill. I don't know how much will be attached to that promise [Laughter.] Certainly it is a very shadow hope upon which to expect that some twent or thirty or forty millions of dollars shall by voted to increase the pension list.

TRUST ISSUE SIDETRACKED.

voted to increase the pension list.

TRUST ISSUE SIDETRACKED.

With respect to trusts, they have side tracked the main issue by discussions as to the common law. Judge Parker though that there was an adequate remedy in common law, and he has discovered a decision of the United States Supreme Court in which is was permitted to a private corporation to recover for discrimination against it under the common law rule against a common carrier.

the common law rule against a common carrier.

But the suppression of trusts, as we understand it, involves the power of the court, in the name of the public, either to punish criminally or to enjoin; and I venture to say that there is no lawyer of any reputation who would dare to risk his reputation—unless possibly he was running for an office [laughter and applause]—on the statement that a man might go to the District Attorney or to the Attorney-tieneral of the United States, might go into a court of the United States, go before the Grand Jury, and procure an indictment under the common law—assuming that the Sherman Anti-Trust law had not passed—against trusts for violations of the Interstate Commerce Act; or that he might go to a court of equity, that is, a United States court of equity, and ask that court to enjoin individuals engaged in a similar transaction. individuals engaged in a similar transaction. THE EXTRAVAGANCE ISSUE.

THE EXTRAVAGINCE ISSUE.

But there is one issue—I think we ought to be fair to our Democratic friends—there is one issue that they do make clear, and that is, the issue of the expenses of the Government; and they say that the Republican party has spent a great deal of money in the last eight years, and it undoubtedly has.

Now, I would like to begin first with the proposition that because one does not spend money and does not appropriate money for governmental expenses it is not necessarily a credit. That party is entitled to the gratitude of the people that, knowing what is needed for the public service and the public interest, is willing to assume the burden of raising the money and paying for it. [Applause.] Judge Parker points to the increase between the year 1886 and the year 1904. In 1886 the expenses of the Government—that is, the disbursements—were \$242,000,000, in 1904 they were \$582,000,000—in round figures, an increase of \$340,000,000. Now, he says that is an evidence of wastefulness and extravagance, that "if you will let us Democrats in we will cure that."

CLEVELAND'S PROMISES OF ECONOMY.

Well, we have bad some experience with the premises of economy on the part of the Democracy. I think the memory of all of us will go back to the campaign of 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was elected for the first time. The party call at that time was "Turn the rascals out: we want to look at the books. These enormous expenses must be reduced and so they found there was nothing lost—by the books, at all events.

Now, you would imagine that expenses would have been reduced during Mr. Cleveland's administration. As a matter of fact, during his administration the expenses of the Government were increased by \$10,00,000 a year over the administrations of Mr. Arthur and hen. Harrison came in, and under Mr. Harrison the obligations of the Government were decidedly increased. Then we had another campaign of "Turn the rascals out and give us a chance to economize," and the result of that was that during the next four years the increase in the expenses of the Administration was over \$5,00,000 to \$2,000. The Administration was over \$5,000,000 to \$2,000. The Administration of Mr. Cleveland were not as large as the first. Well governments are like men; when they don't have the more they don't spend it. During the second administration of Mr. Cleveland were not as large as the first. Well governments are like men; when they don't have the more they don't spend it. During the second fact in the second fact, when he was stating what the well of the second fact, when he was stating what the well of the second fact, when he was stating what the second fact, when he was stating what the expenses of the Government were that he complained of, that he should have selected for comparison of the second fact, when he was stating what the expenses of the Government were that he complained for the ho by iresident of the United States or an ordinary criminal haled before a police court. Therefore, outhit he not to point out the expenditures in respect to which he thin's his party will evercise some economy and with respect to which he charges that the Lepublican part; has exercised e travagance, wasterliness and course and indistinct reference of the fact that these \$58,200,000 for the part of the contain the Panama Canal claim. That as winer two as a payment out of capital; we had the money in the Treasury and paid it out. I do not think it is too much to say, if the Democrats had been in power, they would have issued bonds to pay. And we did that in order that we might have the beginning of a canal. Loaght to say also with respect to that \$582,000,000 that he might tures of the Government, but that disbursements, but it includes disbursements, but it includes disbursements, but it includes disbursements, but it includes disbursements that are merely transfers also the expenditure of the War Department shows an increase from \$34,000,000 to \$15,000,000 - \$81

HAVE YOU TRIED ~AMMEYED

Free Demonstration. strictly private.

FOR MEN. Made on Special Lasts. Our Exclusive Patented Style. To Be Had Only at This Store.

The shank is so constructed that it will not break down; and while it yields to the action of the foot and the weight of the body, it keeps the shoe always in its original form. It also adds greatly to the appearance and lightness of the shoe and to its comfort and wear.

### **Button and Lace** in Black Calf and Patent Calf.

6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

THE LARGEST SHOE STORE IN THE WORLD.

Until Further Notice Store Will Be Open

Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock.

New Arch, Truss, Shank Shoe

Catalogue Mailed Free on Application Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

# THEODORE A. KOHN & SON, JEWELLERS

UR New Place of Business and an interesting Collection teresting Collection of Jewelled Neck Chains and La Vallières lend added emphasis to our usual Fall Invitation. We want you to come to see us, either to purchase or,—just to enjoy.

JEWELLED NECK CHAINS AND LA VALLIERES IN **9** Pearl **9** Peridot ¶ Opal ¶ Amethyst ¶ Coral Aquamarine Turquoise ¶ Tourmaline ¶ Zircon ¶ Topaz

Upwards from \$9.50. © Open from 8.30 A. M. until 5.30 P. M. for Visiton to make Purchases or,—just to Enjoy. ON FIFTH AVENUE

at THIRTY SECOND STREET

Then there are \$80,000,000, an increase in pensions. Don't you think that it would have been fair if Judge Parker had mentioned that increase as a reason for the increase in the expenditures? Does it lie in his mouth to say that the Democrats expect to reduce the expenditure of \$40,000,000 in pensions when he proposes in his letter of acceptance—proposes to the Southern Democracy—to increase the pensions from thirty to forty millions of dollars by service pensions? Does not everybody in the sound of my voice and does not everybody else know that the public will not listen to a decrease in the pensions while the heroes of the war are still alive and geogive sustenance from the Government? WILL THEY DECREASE PENSIONS?

## THE NAVY INCREASES.

Then, there is \$89,000,000 increase in the Navy Department. Well, we hear a good deal about the new navy. I think it began under Secretary Chandler, as far back as Mr. Arthur's time. But that is disputed by the Democrats, and they say that it began with Secretary Whitney. Well, I am willing to concede that Secretary Whitney was an efficient Secretary of the Navy, and let the Democrats have as much oredit as they can get for projecting the new navy. They say they are in favor of a navy, but it is a little difficult to say whether the Democracy is in favor of the navy. If they are in favor of the navy, then they are not in favor of paying the expenses—that is, as the Republicans would be. Itaughter and applause.] It is the Democratic position to be in favor of something and not be willing to meet the expenses.

The navy increase is \$80,000,000. In 1886,

something and not be willing to meet the expenses of it, and the navy is one of the expenses.

The navy increase is \$80,000,000. In 1886, the first year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration, there were thirty-five naval vessels in commission. Of those, thirty-four were wooden vessels, and one was a steel vessel of 3,500 tons, and that is all we had. We had \$,000 men. To-day we have 241 vessels—1 do not know exactly how many battleships, 1 think thirteen or fourteen, with six or seven 12-uer construction—quite a number of secondary construction—and the number of secondary construction—and the number of secondary construction and the secondary construction of secondary construction and the secondary construction of \$,000 men instead of 8,000, we ought to the those vessels up in the harbor and discharge the men and get along with 8,000.

That is 23,000 increase in sailors. A sailor costs above \$1,000 a year for pay, equipment, clothing and everything else. That makes an increase of \$23,000,000, and it cost a great deal more to repair 241 vessels, especially when the 241 vessels are of 10,000 and 16,000 tons instead of 3,500 tons and less.

Then there is an item of increase of \$38,000,000 in the construction of a navy according to the plans projected by the Democratic administration of Mr. Cleveland in his first term. Then we have a Naval Academy, with old buildings sixty or seventy or eighty years old, and they have concluded that it is wise to build a new Naval Academy which will cost a million and a half dollars. That is not a matter of Democratic objection. The truth is that none of the annual appropriations is a matter of Democratic objection on, there is \$80,000,000 which no Democratic objection is a matter of Democratic objection of the construction of the construction

SOME WAR DEPARTMENT ITEMS.



Waterproof feet.

"Pedestrian" shoes are guaranteed waterproof, though they're apparently only a specially stylish heavy walking shoe. \$5; boys' sizes, \$4.

Quarter-size collars are a sensible innovation.

25 cents each or two for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY. 268 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall. 842 Broadway, cor. 18th, and 160 to 148 4th Ave, by mail. 1260 Broadway, cor. 22d, and 56 West 38d St.

BROOKLYN TICKET COMPLETED. Democrats Complete Last of Candid

for the Senate and the Amembly. The Democrats in Brooklyn last night completed their local ticket to be voted for on Nov. 8 by making these two additional nominations: For Senator in the Fifth district. James J. Kehoe, and for Assembly man in the Seventh district, Robert M. Campbell.

Both these nominations were made by affected and the executive committee of that body. This action was made necessary through the failure of the regular conven-tion to put candidates in the field.

The regular Senate convention in the Fifth district, after being in a deadlock for over ten hours by a vote of 28 to 28 over the choice of a temporary chairman, was disrupted by the withdrawal of the twenty-six delegates from the Seventh Assembly district headed by Deputy First Committee aix delegates from the Seventh Assembly district, headed by Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, the anti-McCarren leader. The other twenty-six delegates, however, twelve from the Eighth and fourteen from the Ninth district, remained and nominated Assemblyman Kehoe, who had suddenly switched to McCarren.

McCarren. This nomination was pronounced in-alid by Senator McCarren, and hence the delegates to the county committee and the executive committee had to name the candidate. The candidates presented were Assemblyman Kehoe and Assemblyman William Keegan, the latter the anti-McCarren nominee. Kehoe won out by a vote of

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhos, 25c. a bottle MARRIED.

RNAP-BEEMER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mimico, Ontario, Canada, by the Rev. J. H. McMillan, Helen Gartshore, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Nelson A. Beemer, to Edgar Day Knap of New York city. MCKENZIE-CRANDALL .- On Oct. 12, 1904, by the Rev. P. D. McLaughlin, Mary Adelaide Crandall and Dr. James Bernard McKenzie. OPE-SOPER.-On Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1904, at Biel-Brae, First Lake, Adirondacks, by the

## York city to Gustavus Debrille Pope of De-troit, Mich. DIED.

Rev. M. Woolsey Stryker, D. D., Mary Theresa,

daughter of Mrs. Arthur W. Soper of New

ARPENTER.—On Wednesday night, Frank H. Carpenter, at his home, 202 West 44th st., aged 63 years. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew Church, 44th st. and Madison av., Saturday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock. Interment at

ANSING.—Suddenly, at Lenox, on Thursday morning, Oct. 13, of cerebral hemorrhage, Janet Suffren, widow of Arthur Breese Lansing. Notice of funeral hereafter. MCKEACHIE .- Entered into rest, suddenly, T

day, Oct. 13, 1904, Josephine Clark, wife of Guy R. McKeachle.
Funeral service at her late residence. 245 Linden av., Flatbush, at half past 3 o'clock, Sunday.

SIMONDS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 11, Henry A. Sl-monds, son of the late Frederick W. Simonds, in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at St. Mark's Church, 2d av. and 10th st., on Friday morning, Oct. 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn. STICKNEY .- At Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesde

Oct. 11, 1994, Joseph Trumbuil Stickney, con of the late Austin Stickney.

Burial at North Cemetery, Hartford, Conn. on Friday at 11 A. M. VANDERVEER.—At Somerville, N. J., Oct. 13, suddenly, William Leupp Vanderveer.
Funeral services from St. John Episcopal Church, Sunday, at 2:45 P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving New York, foot of Liberty 84, at 1 P. M.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres. Rauad trip ticket 50c. At 46 W. 34th St., N. Y.

BOGUS DOBBS

Instructs the F The my

forness o New York cleared u so ill info "The New the benefi out to the quarters been ther mark. one flight in its nat Dobbs is horst is t ness just of the Sta friend of gins, has unions th

cordially Typogram The D cording the Hoffs sisted th Republic insisted. had no co at the le ferent no told some day, evi The yo ingenuou You se tion is po

union me

horst beld

Typograp

But the

tion abou got to who said job from with Den drifted in afternoon he was no just like l "They'r down to th "How "Playing h "No. 1 a there by 1 met a nic Dobbs and New York "Now, the cay 1 Democrat Bobbs an "Why, the man 1 along up down he about a l

as polite Democra He sa a strang way. N work co go right see the h tell him from Dol "Then afford to my heal and I've been thr the rope pense at and so c Don't le him put reduce "Good gratic n

cratic p
know th
Benny o
don't std
"Well
nice, fri
been fix
you wa
a defini
your sal
yet, hav
body, te
nected
you any
thing lii
"That
of the in
upstairs
man Do
taken in
He's one
The n
up the
tacts th
member
Langho
148 Sou
the Re
Fifth H
last nig
the adv
"I ha
you se
see him

Many
that the
State I
connect
Preside
cal Unic
"Our
to do wi
and doe
union w
to furt
party. I
a paper
men w
joh."
From
Dobbs
got som
active p